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NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
c/o Museum of Ontario Archaeology
1600 Attawandaron Road, London, ON N6G 3M6

LONDON CHAPTER OAS

January-April 2017 17-01 - 17-04

The March 14th speaker is **Neal Ferris** of the Department of Anthropology UWO and Museum of Ontario Archaeology. His talk is entitled *Of Warmer Climes and Times: The Archaeology and Heritage of the Bath House-Hotel and Spring in Nevis.*

In Neal’s words: “Working on the archaeology of British Colonialism invites thinking about the impact of British lifeways and sensibilities as these were exported from the UK core to its various colonial ‘peripheries’ the world over: be it the Niagara Frontier at the end of the 18th century, or the British Caribbean at the end of the 18th century. And, being in the 21st century, exploring this archaeology also invites thinking about the contested heritage these colonial legacies continue to invoke today. This global colonialism has been much on my mind over the last several years as I began to explore the archaeology and history of what is reputed to be the first hotel built in the Caribbean on the Island of Nevis, and this talk offers a kind of mental sorting through of how I got there!”

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Dana Poulton of D. R. Poulton & Associates will be the April 11th speaker. His talk is on the excavations of the 15th century Pipeline village and the early 17th century Rattlesnake Point village.

Speaker’s Night is held the 2nd Thursday of each month (January to April and September to December) at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, near the corner of Wonderland & Fanshawe Park Road, in the northwest part of the city. The meeting starts at 7:30 pm. Doors open at 7:00 PM and as usual there will be free juice and cookies!

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ANNUAL RATES

Student	$15.00
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Welcome to the first *Kewa* issue of 2017(!!). We apologize for the umpteenth time for the delays in getting this newsletter produced but as we have opined on more than one occasion, we can only get the *Kewa* out if people submit material for inclusion. We do note however, that we have been promised some papers by various researchers and hopefully these promises will be kept (and Chris Ellis can work on other things)!

On other fronts, we have a new and expanded chapter executive, which should make life easier for the old stalwarts. The 2019 Board includes new Directors/first time Board Members Bill Bruinink and Lafe Meicenheimer. Jim Keron has taken over as Treasurer from Larry Nielsen who has moved into a Director position. We thank Larry profusely for his three years of service as Treasurer, perhaps the most time consuming of chapter executive positions.

At a January meeting the Chapter executive voted in favour of a motion that from the 2017 issues of *Kewa* on we will offer the option to recipients of receiving this newsletter either in a PDF or a paper copy, similar to what *Arch Notes* from the main body of the OAS does now. The paper copy will be the default option but if you wish to switch from a current paper copy to the electronic version, contact us through our email: oaslondonchapter@gmail.com so we can add you to our mailing list. Also, contact us via our email if you wish to get announcements of forthcoming meetings and we will add you to our meetings mailing list. Given that we have been sporadic with *Kewa* mailings as of late, the electronic notices of meetings is a good way to be informed about our impressive slate of monthly speakers although one can also follow our facebook page. Neal Ferris will be talking at our March meeting (see cover of this Kewa issue for details) and Dana Poulton has kindly consented to speak at the April meeting.

Despite the sporadic *Kewa* mailings, attendance at our monthly meetings has been very good with usually 20-30+ attendees. There were 25 at the February 2019 meeting for Member's Night where an impressive array of no less than 7 speakers (including presentation assistants – thanks John Moody!) presenting on a wide array of sites although with a decided bias to later time periods!! Executive members Jim Keron and Shari Prowse updated us on the Chapter fieldwork initiative at the Messenger site and chapter members are reminded that this initiative will continue this year with additional opportunities to gain field experience as volunteers.

Many chapter members should be aware that our web page has been somewhat static as of late – actually it is without any updates since last year as it is housed on the University of Western Ontario website and with Chris Ellis's retirement from the university can no longer be edited by him. However, fear not…the executive is arranging to have our web hosting transferred to the *Museum of Ontario Archaeology* servers in the near future and will be revamped with up to date announcements of future meetings, available publications, etc. We have also been toying with making our old issues of *Kewa* available online for download but to do this gradually starting with the earliest 1970s issues.

Ontario Paleo Research, 25+ Years Later

Christopher Ellis

I provide here a review of significant developments, or a lack thereof, in Paleo[1] research since the article I co-wrote in the *Archaeology of Southern Ontario to AD 1650* (hereafter ASO) volume (Ellis and Deller 1990).[2] We are essentially dealing with over 30 years of research as the published version of that review was actually completed in 1988. I organize my presentation as was the case in the original 1990 publication by demarcating the southern Ontario Paleo record as assemblages including lanceolate stone weapon tips and subdivide the discussion into two major sections or namely Early Paleo distinguished by the presence of fluted points and Late Paleo distinguished by the presence of unfluted point forms.

Early Paleo

In terms of fluted point locations, in ASO we provided a list of 30 Ontario fluted points sites (e.g. with more than one artifact) known at that time (Ellis and Deller 1990: Table 3.1). I stress however, that aside from some preliminary or limited published reports for sites like Udora (Storck 1982, 1988), Parkhill (Roosa 1977a, 1977b; Roosa and Deller 1982) and Crowfield (Deller and Ellis 1984), or unpublished theses dealing with sites like Thedford II (Ellis 1984), only three of these sites had been fully reported: Banting, Hussey and Zander (Stewart 1984; Storck 1979). In addition, a "large number" of findspots of single points were said to be known -- we did not specify a number but based on Jackson's (1978) MA thesis, as many as 130 were recognized.

It is important to note that these totals represented a vast increase since the early 1970s. For example, in 1971, Charles Garrad published his Ontario fluted point survey in which he documented only 50 findspots and really, no actual sites (e.g., with multiple artifacts) were reported at that time. However, many of the findspots in Garrad (1971) and even Jackson (1978) are not really fluted points. Our knowledge of point morphology and typology was poorly developed at that time and today we realized many of the fluted points reported are actually examples of Late Paleo unfluted point forms such as Holcombe and Hi-Lo (e.g., Garrad 1971: #4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 29, 30, 32, 37). Also, two were side-notched or essentially recycled by later groups so its location probably tells us nothing about Paleo peoples' behavior.

Regardless, even in 1988 there had been a massive increase in finds and the totals for Ontario, particularly of sites, far exceeded those for any surrounding areas such as for New York state or for Michigan; in fact, even the three Ontario sites reported in detail was more than that in Michigan where only two sites were reported in any detail (Simons et al. 1984; Wright and Roosa 1966) or Wisconsin where none were reported! The reasons for the Ontario increase are clear: two academic researchers, namely Peter Storck (1979, 1982), and William Roosa (1977a, 1977b) actually started looking for and investigating these sites full time. Also, they encouraged several students and others such as Brian Deller (1976a, 1979), Laurie Jackson (1978, 1983a, 1983b), Andrew Stewart (1983, 1984) and John Prideau (1977, 1978) to pursue an interest in these early peoples.

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[1] I prefer to use the term Paleo, meaning simply "ancient," to refer to these sites rather than the long-used term "Paleoindian" as many indigenous peoples object to use of that terminology.

[2] This paper was originally presented in the symposium "The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (edited by Ellis and Ferris), A 25+ Year Retrospective", at the invitation of organizer Dr. Gary Warrick, Wilfred Laurier University, at the 43rd Annual Meeting, Ontario Archaeological Society, Waterloo, Ontario, November, 2016. Although I have updated the references and such, the totals of reported sites and finds used in this paper are current as of that date.

I often say finding these sites is like finding needles in a haystack as they are small, ephemeral and very rare but the large effort made into finding them and using certain strategies to increase chances of site encounters led to this Ontario success. One obvious strategy was to examine locations along abandoned shorelines of glacial lakes (e.g., Deller 1979; Stewart 1984; Storck 1982, 1984a, 2004). The usefulness of such features to geochronologically date sites and also, as an apparent focus of both Early and Late Paleo site occupations, had long been suggested by earlier researchers in surrounding areas such as George Quimby (1958, 1959, 1960), Ronald Mason (1959; Mason and Irwin 1960) and James Fitting (Fitting et al. 1966). In Ontario major attention was focused on the strandlines of the Lake Huron basin and notably that strand usually attributed to Glacial Lake Algonquin (Figure 1) although this identification can be questioned (see Jackson et al. 2000). It was recognized that this survey bias would confine our interpretations but because we knew essentially nothing the goal was simply to find sites so we could get a better idea of their age, environmental/subsistence associations, stone source preferences, whole tool kits, etc.

Early on it also was recognized that Paleo peoples also had unusual stone raw material choices versus their descendants; in essence, they often used specific sources and transported them long distances. A good example of this is in southwestern Ontario from about London west where many fluted point sites seem to have Collingwood/Fossil Hill (usually over 75% of the assemblages!) – so it is diagnostic of those occupations and even if one finds only a few flakes or less diagnostic unifaces, one can begin to recognize those sites (e.g., Deller and Ellis 1984). Again, however, this focus can introduce biases in what sites are found and especially if raw material source use changed over time. Whatever the case, these strategies for finding sites worked and we began to build some archaeological knowledge, however limited or biased, about them.

Turning to today, to my knowledge we know for sure of 146 locations, either findspots or sites. This total is largely based on the work of Caitlin Hanson (2010; see also Ellis et al. 2011; Hanson and Ellis 2012) with a few more recent additions/corrections. The findspot totals (n=97), which include the two points reworked by side-notching (Garrad 1971: #47, #50), are actually less than some suggested in the 1970s. The reason for this reduction is simply that the earlier totals included many points we would now classify as Late Paleo Hi-Lo or Holcombe forms and as unfluted or that could not be verified as fluted points based on the available literature, illustrations and/or direct examination. However, 49 locations are sites (Table 1; Figure 2) of which 33 were known as of 1988 so 16 or 33% of the known sites have been recognized in the last 18 years or so as compared to 67% in the previous 18 years before ASO – a reduction in the pace of discovery despite the explosion of CRM work. The reason is that simply few people are now specifically looking for such sites and one would think, given their ephemeral nature, that such sites are easier to miss in CRM research (see Ellis and Poulton 2014).

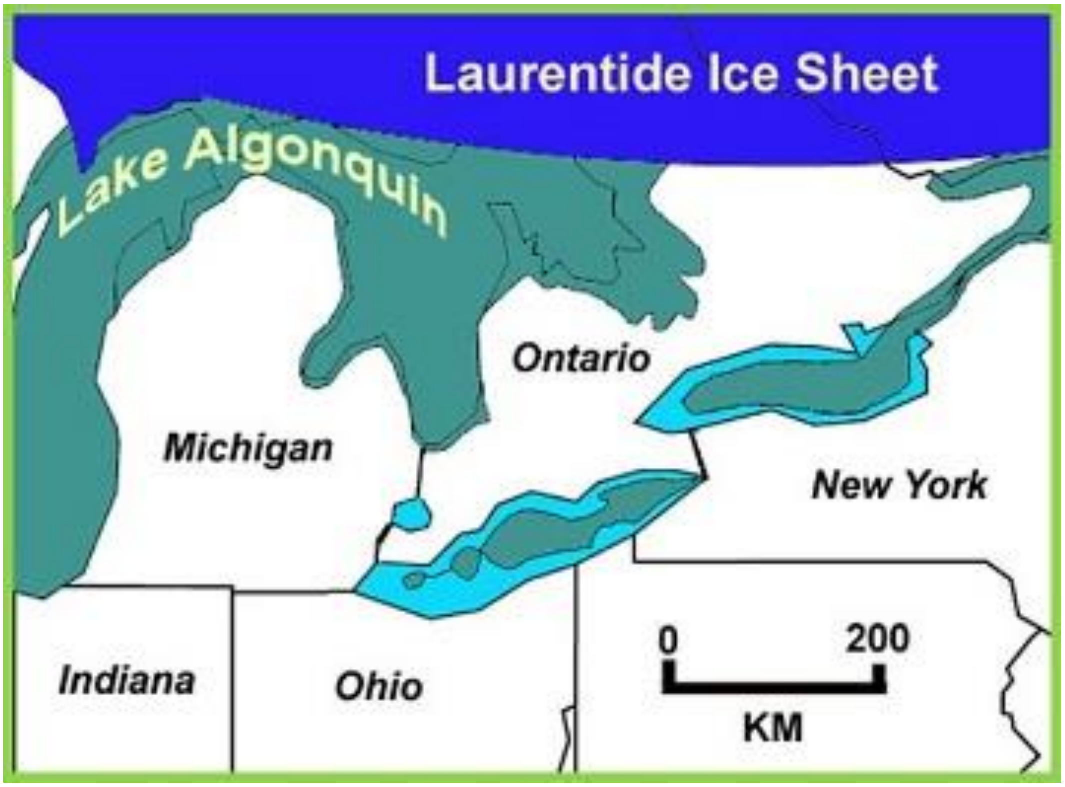

Figure 1: Lake Levels, ca. 12,800 Years Ago (10,800 radiocarbon years ago).

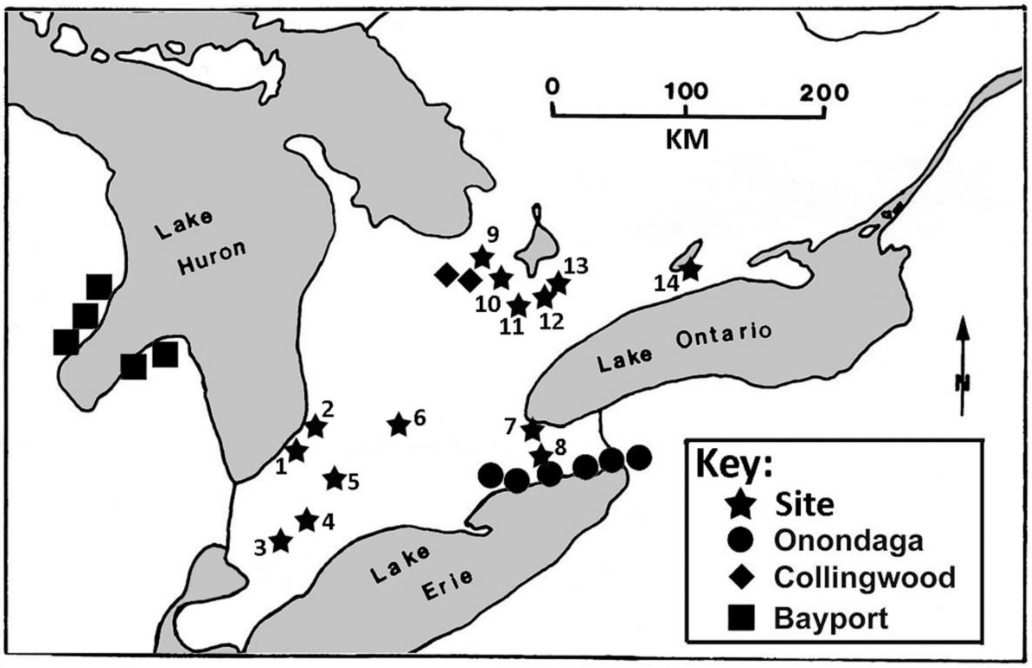

Figure 2: Map of selected southern Ontario lithic sources and Early Paleo site locations. 1: Thedford II; 2: Parkhill and Dixon; 3: Snary; 4: Murphy; 5: Crowfield; 6: Gosling; 7: Mt. Albion West; 8: Rogers; 9: Fisher; 10: Banting and Hussey; 11: Bear Creek and Stapleton; 12: Zander; 13: Udora; 14: Halstead and Sandy Ridge.

Table 1: Early Paleo Sites in Southern Ontario and Adjacent Areas[1]

SITE	DETAILED PUBLISHED REPORTS/THESES	REFERENCES
Alder Creek[1]	Yes	Timmins 1994
Babula	No	Deller and Ellis 1992a:39
Baker	No	James Keron: personal communication; Deller and Ellis 1988: Figure 1
Banting	Yes	Storck 1979
Bear Creek[1]	No[3]	Archaeologix Inc. 2004
Bolton[1]	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1996
Bullfrog's Bellow	No	Storck 1982
Buttar[1]	No	Lawrence Jackson: personal communication
Crowfield	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1984, 2011; Ellis 2009
Culloden Acres[1]	No	Ellis et al. 1992
Dixon	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1992a:31
F. Wight	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1992a:31
Ferguson	No	Deller 1988:132-138
Fisher	Yes	Storck 1983, 1997a
Glass[2]	No	Deller and Ellis 1992a:39
Gosling[1]	Yes	Ellis and Poulton 2014
Graham	No	Storck 1982
Halstead[1]	Yes	Jackson 1990, 1998; Jackson and McKillop 1991
Haunted Hill	No	Deller 1988:118-119
Hunt	No	William Marshall: personal communication
Hussey	Yes	Storck 1979
Kolapore	No	Storck 1984b
Mawson	Yes	Deller 1988:191-193; Deller and Ellis 1992a:31-32
McCarl[2]	No	Storck 1984a

SITE	DETAILED PUBLISHED REPORTS/THESES	REFERENCES
McLeod	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1992a:32-34; Ellis 1979, 1984; Muller 1999
McMillan	No	Storck 1982
Mehl	No	Storck 1982
Mt. Albion West[1]	No[3]	Archaeological Services Inc. 2007; Pilon 2017
Mullin	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1992b:39
Murphy	Yes	Jackson 1996
Odov[1]	No	Hanson 2010; Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Database
Parkhill	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1992a:19-31; Ellis and Deller 2000; Roosa 1977a, 1977b;
Red Wing[1]	No	Eren and Desjardine 2015; Storck 1996
Rogers[1]	Yes	Deller et al. 2018
Sandy Ridge[1]	Yes	Jackson 1990, 1998; Jackson and McKillop 1991
Schoefield	No	Deller 1988:187-190; Deller and Ellis 1992ab:31
Snary[1]	Yes	Wortner and Ellis 1993
Standing Tree[1]	Yes	Woodley 2001
Stapleton[1]	No[1]	Archaeologix 2004
Stott Glen	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1992a:37
Strathroy[2]	No	Deller 1976a: Location H
Sunshine[1]	No	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Database
Thedford II	Yes	Deller and Ellis 1992a, 1992b
Udora	No	Storck 1982; Storck and Spiess 1994
Uniondale	No	Deller 1988:149
Ward	Yes	Ellis 2001
Watpool	No	Storck 1982
Weed	Yes	Deller 1988:124-132; Deller and Ellis 2010

SITE	DETAILED PUBLISHED REPORTS/THESES	REFERENCES
Zander	Yes	Stewart 1983, 1984

[1]: These sites were unreported in Ellis and Deller (1990).
[2]: These sites were known but not listed in Ellis and Deller (1990)
[3]: Detailed CRM reports are available for these sites.

Table 2: Fluted Point Locations, Algonquin/Ardtrea Shoreline Proximity and Means of Discovery.

Context	Purposeful	Accidental	Total
<5 km from shoreline	21 *(75.0%)*	7 *(25.0%)*	28
>5 km from shoreline	22 *(20.6.8%)*	85 *(79.4%)*	107
Total	44	91	135
Fisher's Exact Test: *p* = .000			

Table 3: Distribution of Locations by Point Form and Strandline Association.*

Complex/Phase	Interior (>5 km)	Strandline (<5 km)	Total
Clovis-like (Clovisoid & Gainey)	52 (86.7%)	8 (13.3%)	60 (100.1%)
Barnes/Parkhill	27 (65.9%)	14 (34.1%)	41 (100.0%)
Crowfield	17 (68.0%)	8 (32.0%)	25 (100.0%)
Total	96	30	126
Chi-Square (χ^2)=6.969, *df*=2, *p*=.031			

*Multi-component sites are counted in each Complex/Phase that applies. For example, the Udora site has Clovis-like, Barnes and Crowfield components so is counted in each group. Some known fluted point locations are omitted as the points are too incomplete to type or they seem to fall intermediate in form/technology between types. Data from Hanson (2010) with additions.

While fewer sites are being reported, a major development has been that many sites have actually been published in detail or are available as graduate theses, often on-line through university libraries (Table 1). For example 15 of the 30 sites we listed in 1988 are now available and one can add another nine sites recognized since 1988, which means 24 overall are published/in press. Many of these are small assemblages with only a handful of artifacts but several are substantial assemblages reported in monograph-length publications. It is somewhat ironic that the University of Michigan has published monographs detailing five Ontario fluted point sites (e.g. Deller and Ellis 1992b, 2011; Jackson 1998; Storck 1997a) but only one on a Michigan site (Shott 1993).

Aside from site reports we also had more detailed analyses of some materials reported earlier. Notably here, as of ASO the Udora site calcined faunal remains had only been reported to the general family level as *Cervidae, Canidae* or *Leporidae* (Storck 1988). Yet, subsequently detailed analyses have confirmed both caribou and Arctic fox were quarries of these early peoples with the latter species strongly suggesting environments of the time were quite open and parklands rather than closed forest in the Udora site area (Storck and Spiess 1994). In addition, there have been some detailed artifact analyses of specific stone tool forms. One example is Lancashire's (2001) detailed comparative study of the trianguloid end scraper assemblages from several sites showing how their design and resharpening strategies changed over time and examining why such changes may have occurred. There have also been some in depth design and wear studies of gravers from Early Paleo sites that have enhanced our understanding of how these simple and enigmatic but common and widespread tools were actually used and on what sorts of contact materials (Maika 2012; Tomenchuk and Storck 1997).

Of the newly reported sites since 1988, most are quite small and ephemeral but three are not: Rogers (Deller et al. 2018; Ellis and Lothrop 2019), Mt. Albion West (Archaeological Services Inc. 2007; Pilon 2017) and Bear Creek (Archaeologix Inc. 2004). I discuss these more below but note that Mt. Albion and Bear Creek were found in CRM projects that did produce fairly detailed reports. Archaeological Services Inc. has made the Mt. Albion report available on-line but of course, I would like to see more permanent reports on these sites via institutional outlets or formal publications.

So what has the research since 1988 told us? I can only focus on a few issues here. In terms of site age, we have yet to extracts samples that will allow direct dating by radiocarbon of Ontario sites for both Early and Late Paleo. There have been several dates from areas east and southeast of us and generally these suggest about 11,000-10,100 RCYBP, which calibrates to about 13,000 to 11,500 BP (Lothrop et a1. 2016: Figure 12). In Ontario we must continue to rely for absolute dates on the distribution of sites in relation to dated geological features, notably strandlines. As of yet, I know of no actual ***definitive*** sites below the strandline of what is either pro-glacial Lake Algonquin or the immediately subsequent Lake Ardtrea (see Jackson et al. 2000) but, as I will get to, there are many sites lining the landward side of that lake (e.g., Deller and Ellis 1992a, 1992b; Storck 1982). Geologists have long dated the end of that lake, whatever it is, to ca. 10,400 RCYBP (Karrow et al. 1975). Ellis and Deller (1990, 1997) used that as a terminal date for fluted point sites. However, this date is earlier than the increasing sample of radiocarbon dates suggest of a terminal date closer to 10,100 radiocarbon years old. Yet, it must be remembered that the estimate of the ending of that lake is based on a single date of 10,290 +/- 150 RCYBP (GSC-1111) on its bed indicating it had to have drained by that time. At even one standard deviation it could have actually drained much closer to 10,000 RCYBP (Lothrop et al. 2016:207). Hence, I now believe the use of fluted points probably lasted longer than previously thought.

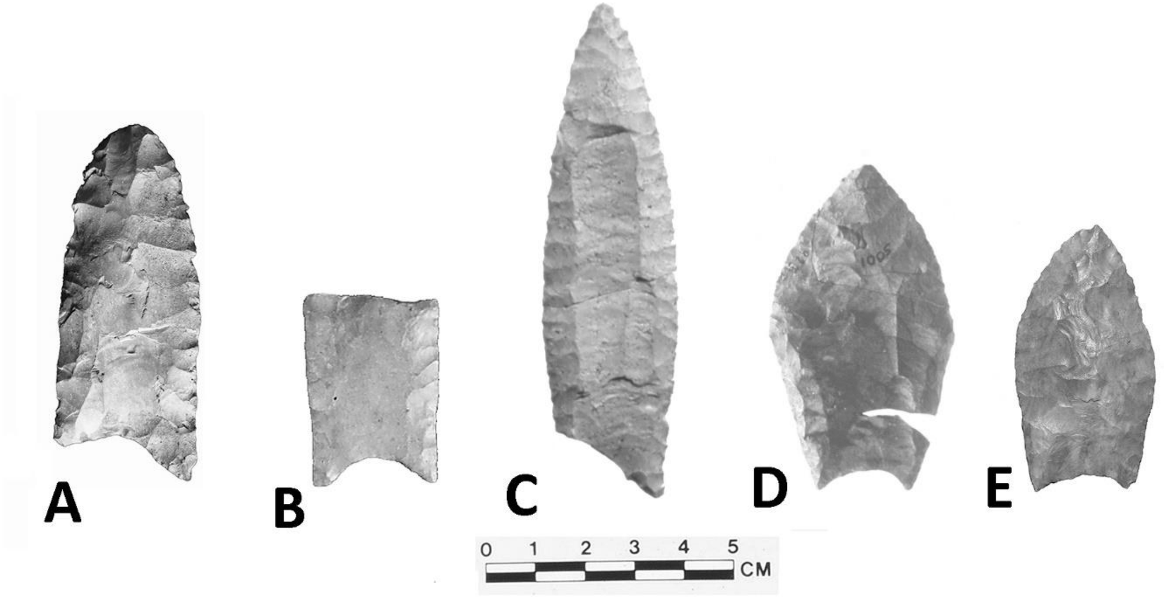

Figure 3: Concave-based Early and Late Paleo point forms. A: Clovisoid point, Selkirk chert, Rogers site; B: Gainey point base, Onondaga chert, from near Thedford, Ontario; C: Barnes point, Thedford II site, Bayport chert; D: Crowfield point, Crowfield site, Onondaga chert; E: Holcombe Point, Onondaga chert, Fowler site. E shown courtesy of Phil Woodley.

Within the Early Paleo times, we had used comparative typologies to develop a relative chronology. In ASO we recognized three distinct point types that stylistically seemed to represent a time series and subsequent work has supported such an interpretation (Deller and Ellis 1992b; Ellis and Deller 1997). We called these types, largely following other researchers' lead, as Gainey, Barnes (Parkhill Complex/Phase) and Crowfield (Figure 3b-d), named after the sites where the styles were first recognized (Ellis and Deller 1990:45-46). The inferred earliest, or Gainey, were large (e.g. wide and more parallel-sided). I note that we did not think that Gainey was necessarily the only generally larger, more parallel-sided form but it was the only one we were sure existed. Others believed there were more than one form, notably Roosa (1963, 1965, 1968; Roosa and Deller 1982), that he called Enterline and Gainey (Bull Brook). The distinction between the two types mainly was in manufacturing strategies with Enterline being short fluted, often multiply, and Gainey having long, mainly single, fluted surfaces that were more Folsom-like. We were uncertain "Enterline" existed as all we had was the odd isolated find of a finished point, although the term was derived from the Shoop site collection and reports of Witthoft (1952, 1962). While that site was in Pennsylvania and well outside the Great Lakes drainage, the main raw material used at Shoop was Onondaga, which did tie the site directly to the Great Lakes area. However, investigators have questioned the veracity of the Enterline type characterization (e.g., Cox 1986). Whatever we think of an Enterline concept, we had difficulties testing that idea with extant Ontario assemblages of largely isolated finds. If we find an isolated point with short flutes does it represent simply a poorly fluted Gainey or a completely different type? I was personally uncertain about the presence of something one might call Enterline in

1990 but later became suspicious because of my work on non-Ontario assemblages. Notably, study of the small Hiscock site, New York, showed there were a few sites with generally poorly fluted points that differed uniformly from stereotypical Gainey type points in some other ways and seemed to be more like the Shoop site points (Ellis et al. 2003:229-233).

Because of this uncertainty, and because in syntheses one is often dealing with isolated/single finds that are difficult to type at a fine level (e.g., Stoltman 1993:62), in my more recent work I have glossed all these larger, more parallel-sided points as "Clovis–like" (Ellis et al. 2011:535-536). In fact, while Brian Deller and I have long believed our point types were simply arbitrary segments on a gradual continuum of change (e.g., Deller and Ellis 1992b:36), we are now convinced there is what we believe it possible to recognize an earlier distinct point form that is not technically Gainey based on the discovery of the Rogers site in the Niagara Peninsula (Deller et al. 2018; Figures 1 & 2; Ellis and Lothrop 2019). This site has only come to light recently due to the efforts of Brian Deller, even though it was discovered almost 50 years ago by a non-professional, the late Merle Franklin, who meticulously documented the site including even producing maps (Deller et al. 2018). The large collection from this site includes over 40 fluted bifaces and they differ from stereotypical Gainey points as defined by Roosa and Deller (1982:3-4; see also Morrow and Morrow 2002; Morrow 2015) in several ways. Most notably they are poorly fluted with an average flute length of only ca. 20 mm. Technological studies indicate that some at least were fluted in the same manner as has now been documented for Clovis. They used an isolated platform, but unlike as in Gainey and more fully fluted points elsewhere like Cumberland and Folsom, often in profile the platform for fluting could be centered in line with the mid-line rather than faces (Figure 4a). In this case, overall the force was generally directed away diagonally from the point face rather than parallel to the face. The overall result was shorter and often multiple flutes. One can debate whether the Rogers site points are Clovis points or not but they 1) are the closest we have seen in Ontario, 2) do most closely resemble the points from sites such as Hiscock and Shoop, and 3) actually a fit very well some of the shape/ratio criteria for distinguishing Clovis points developed by Morrow (2015). Notably though, the Rogers assemblage lacks other supposed Clovis characteristics (see Bradley et al. 2010) such as systematic use of full-face/overshot flaking to thin bifaces or the presence of a true, technologically defined, blade industry. These contrast may mean it post-dates Clovis to the west and south and for now I simply call these Clovisoid points (Ellis 2019; Ellis and Lothrop 2019).

Another area in which there have been insights is in terms of biases in our samples and an attempt to more thoroughly document the variability in these sites concerns the relationship of the occupations to the pro-glacial Lake Algonquin/Ardtrea shorelines. There have been concerted and deliberate attempts since 1988 to search for those sites in areas away from that strandline, including lithic source areas, and correct that imbalance (e.g., Deller and Ellis 1996; Deller et al. 1992; Jackson 1990, 1996, 1998; Jackson and McKillop 1991; Storck 1996, 1997b, 2004). Nonetheless, even with such efforts there has been a clear bias towards searching for sites on those shorelines and a disproportionate number of finds are still reported from those regions. For example, shoreline and a five km inland buffer along it only constituted 5.6% of the area of southern Ontario available for occupation at the time but with the refined data base now available to me includes 40.8% of the sample of actual sites (20/49). As expected, a disproportionate number of the overall samples of locations (and sites) were discovered in targeted Paleo surveys as opposed to those largely discovered accidentally in "interior" areas

(Table 2). Accidental means they were found in broader surveys, including CRM, to locate any kind of site or were simply encountered by accident by members of the general public: they were not found in deliberate surveys that targeted finding Paleo sites.

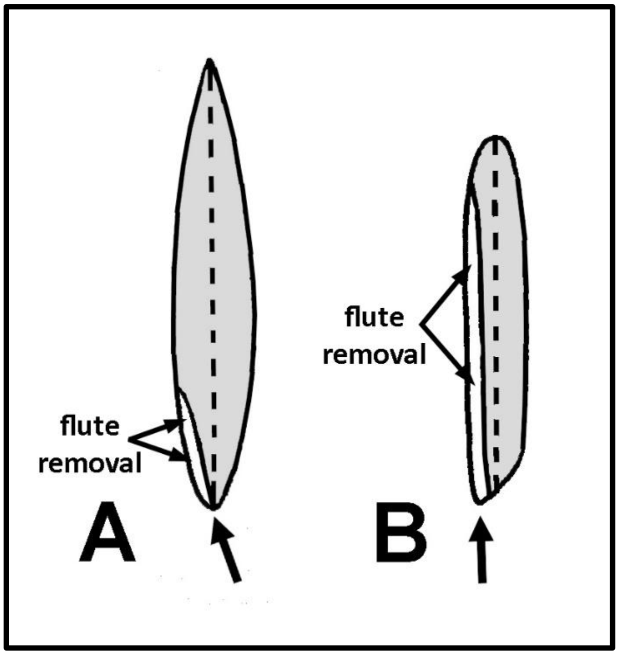

Figure 4: Profile Views showing Position of Platforms in Fluting Points (after Deller et al. 2018).

In turn, this Algonquin biased search focus has created other biases as seen clearly when the samples are broken down by general fluted point forms/styles (Table 3). Clearly Barnes/Parkhill and Crowfield locations are much more common near the Algonquin strandline than are "Clovis-like" locations yielding larger, more parallel-sided points. There has been a decided bias against finding the earliest dating components. Also, while locations with Clovis-like points (e.g. Clovisoid and Gainey) are the most common, far fewer of those locations are actual sites as compared to later sites with Barnes points of the Parkhill complex. Crowfield sites are actually rarer but avoiding details, that is because they are harder to find being quite ephemeral and are often documented as findspots of single artifacts. In fact, proportionately many are probably actual sites as they more often consist of items such as snapped point bases or preforms, which are more typical of campsite debris (see Hanson 2010:92-93, 115-116). Indeed, the only large sites/assemblages we had documented previously were associated with that Algonquin/Ardtrea strandline and yielded Barnes points. We had no large sites with more Clovis-like points even though several had been reported from surrounding states such as Gainey, Michigan (Simons et al. 1984), Nobles Pond, Ohio (Seeman 1994; Seeman et al. 2018) or Shoop, Pennsylvania (Carr et al. 2013; Cox 1986; Witthoft 1952) – but notably those other sites were in interior, non-strandline associated areas. The discovery of Rogers in the Niagara Peninsula shows such larger Clovis-like sites also occur in Ontario and away from the strandlines. Brian Deller and I (1988) argued some years ago that these shifts in site locations over time were due to increasing forest closure at the same time as the dominant vegetation changed from spruce to pine in more southern non-strandline areas. We believed this vegetation shift would lead to more dispersed game concentrations of animals such as caribou and less extensive and intensive use of those interior areas.

Still another bias is in raw material preferences. In ASO we noted that Fossil Hill/Collingwood and Onondaga were by far the most common material used with small amounts of Kettle Point and Quartz and little if any use of Ancaster/Goat Island, Haldimand and Selkirk cherts. However, Fossil Hill dominated most site assemblages and the primary reason is simply that it is a northern chert and we looked mainly for sites in those northern areas near the Algonquin shoreline. However, use of Fossil Hill/Collingwood as a diagnostic indicator also undoubtedly biased which sites were found. For example, Hanson (2010) argued that there was a bias against finding Crowfield sites as they are much more often on Onondaga than Fossil Hill/Collingwood.

Regardless, we suspected Onondaga would be more common on sites farther south, whether they were Crowfield or not, and not surprisingly subsequent sites found in that area in CRM projects such as the small Gosling site near Guelph with Barnes points (Ellis and Poulton 2014), or the Mt. Albion West near Hamilton with more Clovisoid points (ASI 2007; Pilon 2017), are dominated more by Onondaga. As well, the Rogers site assemblage is largely (94%) on Onondaga but that should not be surprising as there are outcrops of Onondaga within 15 km of the site on the opposite side of the Grand River. Increasing work away from the Algonquin shoreline in eastern Ontario in areas closer to lakes Rice and Ontario has also shown that quartz and quartzite use were not unusual as some had suggested earlier (e.g., Roberts 1984; Storck 1984b:18). Rather, these materials were consistently used on sites in that area, albeit not in large quantities (Ellis 2015; Jackson 1998). Such materials are local to that area, were employed to make both biface and uniface tools, and were probably used as a supplement to more commonly used materials due to a lack of good, local, easier to flake cherts and other lithics.

Mt. Albion West documents not only extensive use of Onondaga but also Fossil Hill (ca. 25%; Storck 2007). As well, there is some only very minor use of Ancaster chert (Storck 2007), which is surprising as Mt. Albion West is right on top of an Ancaster source! The Rogers site raw material preferences as a whole are also notable (Deller et al. 2018). The small amounts of non-Onondaga materials include local cherts such as Selkirk and Haldimand and at most these materials had to be brought in from 30-40 km away in the same direction as the closest Onondaga sources. I had never seen a Selkirk fluted point before. Also, I only knew of only one Haldimand example, seen many years ago in a farm collection courtesy of Bud Parker. It is possible these materials were gathered incidentally to using Onondaga sources southwest of the Grand River as all those materials occur in the same general vicinity. What is particularly notable about Rogers is that there are absolutely no northern raw materials such as Fossil Hill, Bayport, Kettle Point or the quartz items found to some degree on all other sites or even the Ancaster found at Mt. Albion. Rather, all other materials are southern derived from at least 275 or more km away including single tools on Upper Mercer, Ohio and Flint Ridge, Ohio, cherts. There is also another example on central or eastern Pennsylvania Jasper, the third item from an Ontario Paleo site reported on that material. It is plausible to suggest based on these raw material preferences, and in line with the early style of the points, that this is the earliest site we have seen and that it dates prior to discovering the more northern sources. The fact these minor exotic materials also occur at the Onondaga-dominated Shoop site in southeastern Pennsylvania site that has very similar points and other tool forms suggests a more direct connection. Whatever the case, we are finding that over time in Ontario (and adjacent areas such as Michigan), that the suggested point typology and sequence corresponds to an increasing use of more northern sources, a decreasing use of the southern ones and also, a decline in the distances to the main stone sources used (Ellis et al. 2017).

Still another bias introduced by an Algonquin focus concerns our knowledge of Paleo tool kits. We argued in ASO that certain tool forms very commonly recovered from sites to the east of us are rare (piéces esquillees/wedges) to non-existent (as in the case of fluted twist drills) on Great Lakes sites. However, while still quite rare, with investigations of more interior sites we have learned wedges are more common than expected, being present on sites such as Gosling, Snary and especially, Rogers, where over 40 were recovered. While only a single example, Rogers has also yielded the first fluted drill we have seen from an Ontario site and another twist drill tip segment from Mt. Albion perhaps also had a fluted base (Archaeological Services Inc. 2007). I expect that these two tool forms were more commonly used earlier in time and perhaps also, more seasonally (Ellis and Poulton 2014:98), but by focusing on the Algonquin area we have a clear bias towards later dating Barnes/Parkhill assemblages and possibly also use only in certain seasons of the year.

As a final consideration, and one less directly related to Lake Algonquin, it was clear even by the late 1980s that the sites we had selected for investigation tended to be skewed towards the largest ones such as Thedford II, Parkhill and Fisher. Recognizing that bias, investigators such as Laurie Jackson (e.g., Jackson 1990, 1998) and Brian Deller and I (e.g., Ellis et al. 1992) began excavation projects on smaller sites, which just happen to be ones often not associated with glacial lake strandlines. Along with more data on small sites generated in CRM such as Gosling investigated by D. R. Poulton and Associates (Ellis and Poulton 2014) or Alder Creek investigated by Peter Timmins (1994), and some distinct, smaller areas at the larger sites, I am certain that there is considerable patterning in tool kits that subdivides these sites/site areas into three major kinds. Some sites are dominated by a wide range of tool forms, and with few points or end scrapers, such as Gosling, and those sites seem to be encampments or site areas occupied by small social units such as one or two families (Figure 5). However, the other sites or areas fall into two groups which are dominated by either fluted bifaces or by trianguloid end scrapers. These more specialized sites/activity areas seem to be, respectively, either hunting encampments dominated by weapon production ("gearing-up" localities)/ refurbishment or locations where, based on detailed use-wear studies elsewhere (see Loebel 2013; Seeman et al. 2013), lots of hide preparation or processing was being carried out.

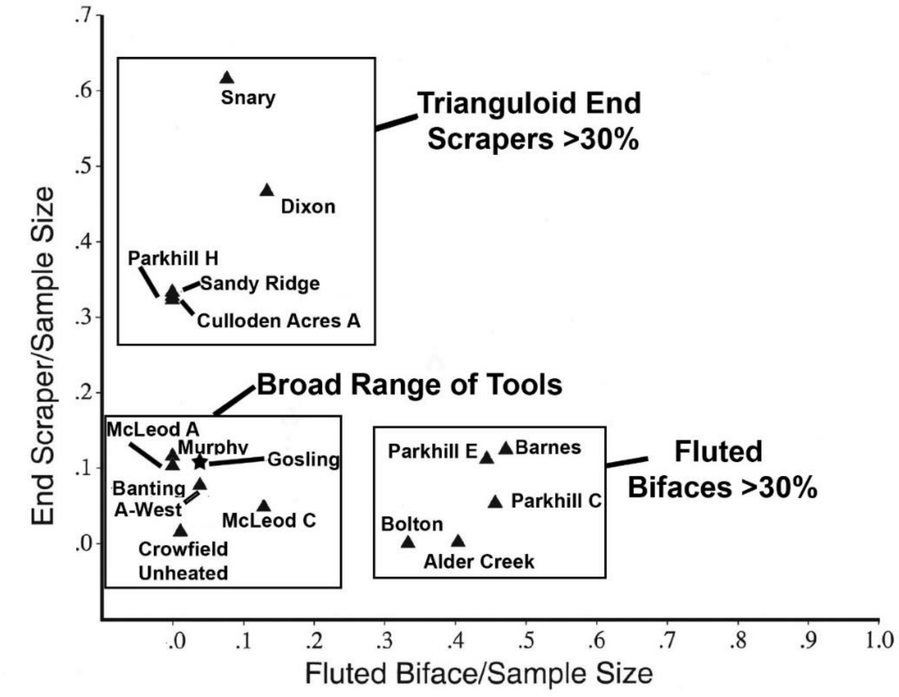

Figure 5: Relative Frequencies of Fluted Bifaces in Comparison to Trianguloid End Scrapers. From Ellis and Poulton (2014).

Late Paleo

Turning to the Late Paleo era, we primarily recognized three main groupings of point forms in 1988 and still do today: Holcombe (Figure 3e), Hi-Lo (Figure 6) and a series of stemmed and unstemmed examples (Figure 7). We have called the last named "lanceolates" (Ellis and Deller 1990) or "Plano" (Ellis et al. 2011; see also Wright 1995:105) points generally and on occasion the term Madina points has been applied to certain forms with contracting stems (Dibb and Ellis 1988; Dibb 2004:143). These Plano items resemble the Agate Basin (stemless), Hell Gap (contracting stemmed) and Eden (more parallel-sided basal ends) type points of the west (Cleland and Ruggles 1996; Deller 1976b; Dibb 2004:143; Ellis and Deller 1986; Jackson 2004; Stewart 1983). The "Eden-like" examples are very rare, are found only in easternmost Ontario and are much better represented on sites farther east in Quebec and adjacent areas of New England where they are typically referred to as Ste. Anne-Varney points (e.g., Bradley et al. 2008:156-161). We still have no radiocarbon dates on these Late Paleo sites as a whole but examples including Holcombe and Plano sites do occur on the Algonquin/Ardtrea lake bed as lake levels in the Huron basin fell from the earlier times to Stanley/Hough low stages that were well below modern levels (Ellis and Deller 1986). Combined with dates on comparable Late Paleo styles in surrounding areas (e.g., Bradley et al. 2008:150-151; Kornfeld et al. 2010:85-86; Lothrop et al. 2016; Petersen et al. 2000), I guess date these forms from just about 10,100 for the Holcombe points down to about 9000 radiocarbon years ago for the Ste. Anne-Varney assemblages (overall ca. 11,500-10,000 cal. BP).

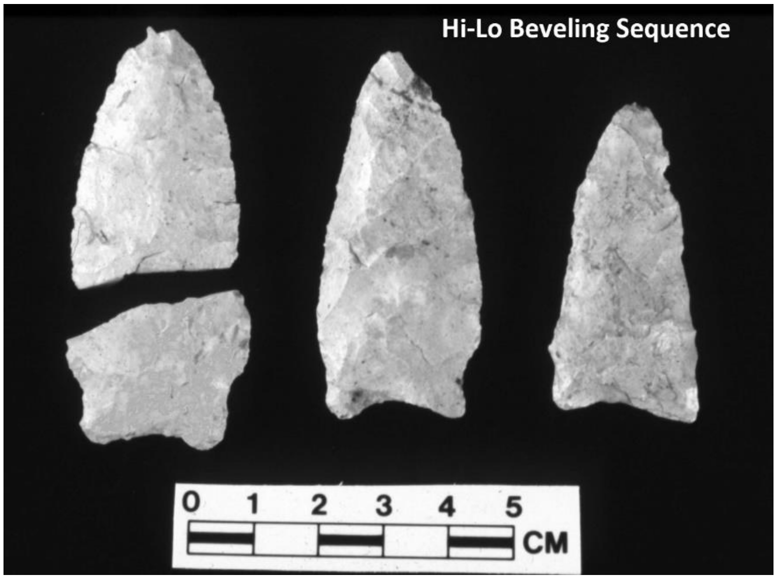

Figure 6: Hi Lo Points, Welke-Tonkonoh Site Illustrating Lateral Fore-Section Resharpening Sequence.

In ASO we recognized only 21 Late Paleo sites (see Table 4), but we knew of many others with some point forms and notably Hi-Lo sites, which were too numerous to enumerate even at that time. On the other hand, Holcombe sites are very rare and only one was reported in any detail: the surface collected Tedball site (Ellis and Deller 1986:42-44). Regardless, these sites were largely represented by small surface collected assemblages such as Heaman, but six sites had some relatively extensive excavation (Figure 8): Hussey, Zander and Deavitt, which yielded Plano forms (Dibb 2004; Stewart 1983, 1984; Storck 1979) and Stewart, Welke-Tonkonoh and Allan, which are Hi-Lo sites (Ellis and Deller 1982; Parker 1986a, 1986b). Incidentally, as one can imply from Figure 8, the Plano sites and most findspots of them are more northerly distributed versus the Hi-Lo forms. We argued at the time that this distribution, along with other information, suggested they were of the same or an overlapping age (Ellis and Deller 1990:58-59).

Some of these sites had detailed published reports, notably Tedball, Heaman, Hussey and Zander (Deller 1976b; Ellis and Deller 1986; Stewart 1983, 1984; Storck 1979) and Deavitt and Allan were described in detail in MA theses (Dibb 1985; Parker 1986b). Since ASO some sites only mentioned in passing in that volume have been published in more detail or made available in theses such as the Welke-Tonkonoh Hi-Lo site (Ellis 2004a, 2004b; Moulton 1990) and the Deavitt Plano site (Dibb 2004). A major contribution is the edited volume by Laurie Jackson and

Andrew Hinshelwood (2004), which included reports/details on several southern Ontario Late Paleo sites and findspots.

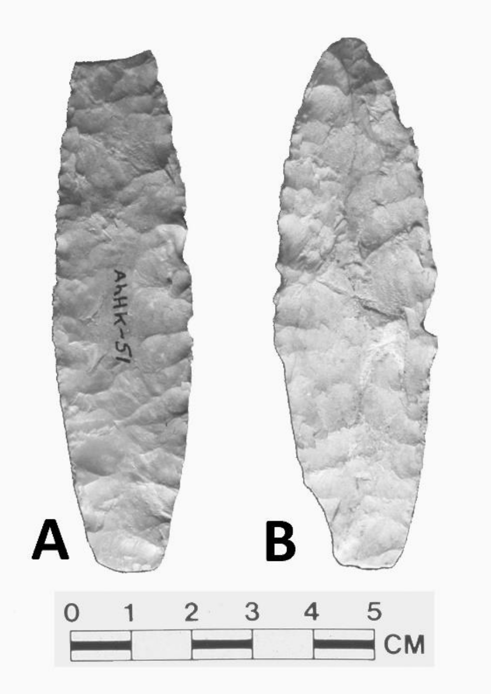

Figure 7: Unstemmed (Agate Basin-Like) and Stemmed (Madina; Hell-Gap-Like) Points, Heaman Site, Ontario.

I list 39 Late Paleo sites now known in southern Ontario (Table 4) but again many Hi-Lo sites are omitted. Nonetheless, several important ones discovered since 1988 are listed. In contrast to Hi-Lo, new research on Holcombe and Plano materials are rare. The major report from my perspective is Phil Woodley's CRM work at the Fowler site in southcentral Ontario (Woodley 2004). Fowler is only the third actual Ontario Holcombe site after Tedball that I am aware of, and it is certainly the most substantial reported suggesting that as with the preceding Crowfield, occupations were sparse and ephemeral. Among other things, Fowler provides direct evidence for the more extensive use of coarser-grained rocks such as greywacke in making large expedient scraping and chopping tools.

Most of the more recent Late Paleo research in southern Ontario, however, has focused on Hi-Lo assemblages, including more lanceolate forms that presumably date earliest (and have been referred to as either Holcombe-like [e.g. Deller and Ellis 1990] or "Hi-Ho" [e.g. Ellis 2004b; Timmermans 1999] points), as well as more side-notched varieties, which are most likely the latest in time and could be classified as Early Archaic (Ellis 2004b). As stated above, we do now have more extensive reports on previously known Hi- Lo sites such as Welke-Tonkonoh. Some newly discovered sites investigated through research and CRM projects are also reported such as Ageing Maple, Caradoc, Snow Hill, Double Take, Southwinds, Witz, Koeppe, and Stelco 1 (Table 4). Notably, all of these new sites have been published in detail and/or as theses (e.g., Deller and Ellis 2001; Dickson 2006, 2011; Ellis 2009; Ellis and Deller 2002; Timmermans 1999; Timmins 1995; Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2004; Woodley 1997), the one exception being Snow Hill. This work has allowed the construction of refined and detailed life history flow models showing the complex way Hi-Lo points themselves were used and recycled (Ellis and Deller 2013) and to get a better handle on the nature of the tool kits used by Hi-Lo peoples beyond the long known distinctive points (e.g., Dickson 2011; Ellis 2004a, 2004b; Ellis and Deller 2002); good samples of end scrapers, for example, are now available showing they are quite small versus earlier forms.

In addition, we have long known that Hi-Lo knappers had somewhat different patterns of stone raw material use, notably a preference from much of southwestern Ontario east to the Grand River for using the white Haldimand chert even in areas where Onondaga, the main material used throughout the pre-contact history of Ontario, is also readily available locally. A good example is the lower Grand River valley and points just west. Parker's (1986a, 1986b) work suggested this pattern was a real one and more recent work makes this preference even clearer

Table 4: Late Paleo Sites in Southern Ontario.

SITE	POINT FORMS	REFERENCES
Dixon	Holcombe	Deller 1988:277
Tedball[2]	Holcombe	Deller 1988:279-284; Ellis & Deller 1986:42-44
Fowler[1,2]	Holcombe	Woodley 2004
McMillan	Holcombe	Stewart 2004: Table 4
Boag[1]	Holcombe & Plano	Stewart 2004:96; Storck 1982
Strathroy	Holcombe-like/Hi-Ho	Deller 1988:284-286
Caradoc[2]	Holcombe-like/Hi-Ho	Deller & Ellis 2001; Ellis 2009; Ellis & Deller 2002
Inner City Angels	Holcombe-like/Hi-Ho	Jackson 1986
Southwinds[1,2]	Holcombe-like/Hi-Ho	Timmermans 1999
Zander[2]	Holcombe-like/Hi-Ho & Plano	Stewart 1983, 1984
Blezzard	Holcombe-like/Hi-Ho & Plano	Jackson 1986
Ageing Maple[1,2]	Hi-Lo	Murray 1997
Allan[2]	Hi-Lo	Parker 1986a, 1986b
Double Take[1,2]	Hi-Lo	Dickson 2006, 2011; Timmins-Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2004
ENL-Hi-Lo[2]	Hi-Lo	Roberts 1985
Koeppe[1]	Hi-Lo	Woodley 1997
Snow Hill[1]	Hi-Lo	Timmins-Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2004
Stewart	Hi-Lo	Ellis & Deller 1982
Welke-Tonkonoh[2]	Hi-Lo	Ellis & Deller 1982; Ellis 2004a, 2004b; Moulton 2009
Witz Locus C[1,2]	Hi-Lo	Woodley 1997
Badali[2]	Plano	Dibb 2004
Boag	Plano	Storck 1982
Cowieson-Fenton[2]	Plano	Dibb 1985, 2004
Deavitt[2]	Plano	Dibb 1985, 2004

SITE	POINT FORMS	REFERENCES
Draper[2]	Plano	Dibb 1985, 2004
Linton	Plano	Jackson 1986
Heaman Area I[2]	Plano	Deller 1976b; Ellis & Deller 1986:44
Hall[2]	Plano	Ellis & Deller 1986
Hussey[2]	Plano	Storck 1979
MacDonald	Plano	Storck 1982
MacMahon	Plano	L. Jackson: personal communication
Pascoe[2]	Plano	Ellis & Deller 1986:48-52
Sisler[1]	Plano	Stewart 2004:97
Thompson's Island	Plano	Ritchie 1969:18-19

[1]: Sites not listed in Ellis and Deller (1990).
[2]: Detailed theses or published reports available.

(Figures 8 & 9). For example, sites such as Snow Hill and Double Take near Brantford and Stelco 1 near the mouth of the Grand River are dominated by Haldimand use with little or no use of Onondaga. This preference occurs despite the fact Onondaga dominates later assemblages throughout the area, that actual Onondaga outcrops occur closer to the Stelco 1 site than do the Haldimand sources, and that Onondaga occurs in larger pieces and is superior for flintknapping. These preferences clearly suggest that raw material choice on these earlier sites is not governed much by simple availability but instead by I believe primarily by social and ideological precepts. These new sites have also broadened our knowledge of variability in Hi-Lo times. One area is in terms of site variability through the discovery of new kinds of sites. Caradoc (Deller and Ellis 2001; Ellis and Deller 2002) is notable here as it consists solely of purposefully mechanically smashed/destroyed bifaces and unifaces, most likely related to ritual activities.

Most recently, a major study is Liam Browne's (2015) work on Hi-Lo. Browne (2015) managed to compile data on 291 Hi-Lo points from over 90 sites and findspots across southern Ontario. This work has allowed the development a much more nuanced understanding of several aspects of the Hi-Lo occupation of which I will mention only two here.

First, we have long known that Hi-Lo points vary considerably from lanceolate, to slightly stemmed to actually side-notched (Figure 6). As mentioned above, I think that this variation represents a time series with the side-notched the latest dating (Ellis 2004b). Browne (2015) was able to demonstrate several patterns in the Hi-Lo point data and a notable one was that more side-notched forms tend to be on Kettle Point chert than presumably earlier unnotched Hi-Lo forms. One can interpret this result in several ways. Yet, as noted earlier, more lanceolate Plano point forms occur in more northern areas and even into the Kettle Point area where several actual sites like Heaman and Pascoe are known thanks to Brian Deller's work (e.g., Deller 1976b; Ellis and Deller 1986) whereas Hi-Lo concentrates more southerly. I have long believed that this differential distribution indicates that Hi-Lo and the Plano forms overlap in time. This overlap would be consistent with the dating of comparable point forms elsewhere such as more Hi-Lo-like Dalton to the south and Agate Basin/Hell Gap-like points to the west. The lack of more extensive use of Kettle Point in Hi-Lo, except in later times when side-notched variants appear, is notable. It might suggest access to that chert was restricted due to the fact different peoples making very different artifact assemblages, including Plano points, were the primary inhabitants and users of the Kettle Point area earlier in this time frame.

Second, another discovery concerns use of Haldimand chert. As indicated, Haldimand was widely used by Hi-Lo knappers in the areas from the Grand River valley to points west and north whereas Onondaga was also available and not as much used. However, Browne (2015) found that east of the Grand River and into western New York state, where Onondaga sources also occur, that it is more a material of choice by Hi-Lo point making peoples (Figure 9). So Onondaga was commonly used by some Hi-Lo groups in Ontario in areas away from the Haldimand source vicinity whereas it was little used although available locally, in areas where Haldimand occurs. This distinction reinforces the idea that use of specific sources may have had ritual or historical meaning to Paleo peoples and that certain courses may have been employed as social markers by local groups to differentiate themselves from each other or in the creation of cultural identities (Ellis 1984, 1989, 2009; Parker 1986b).

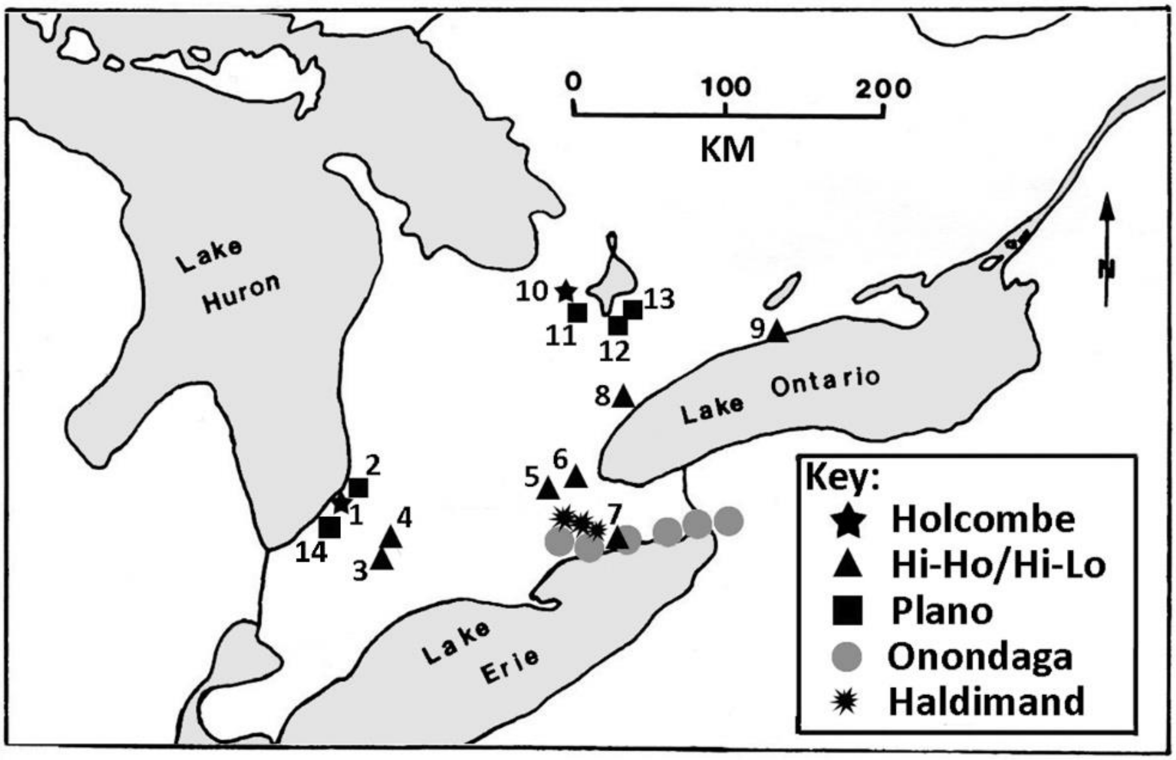

Figure 8: Map of selected southern Ontario lithic sources and Late Paleoindian sites. 1: Tedball; 2: Heaman; 3: Welke-Tonkonoh and Stewart; 4: Caradoc; 5: Snow Hill and Double Take; 6: Witz and Koeppe II; 7: Stelco I and Allan; 8: Ageing Maple; 9: ENL Hi-Lo; 10: Fowler; 11:Hussey; 12: Zander; 13: Deavitt; 14: Hall and Pascoe.

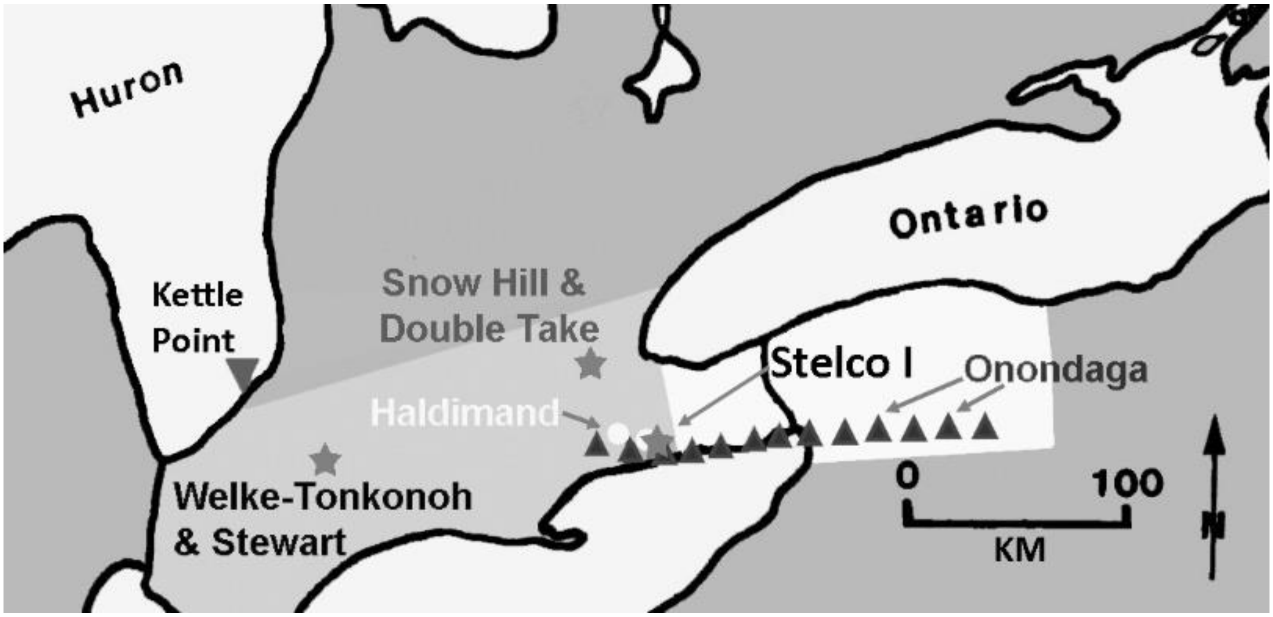

Figure 9: Map of southern Ontario showing select Hi-Lo Sites and lithic sources. In light grey area Haldimand chert was widely used whereas in whiter area to east Onondaga is more often used.

Conclusions

While radiocarbon dates are still non-existent and dietary data sparse, we have learned a great deal about the Paleo occupations of southern Ontario since 1988. I am hopeful this trend will continue in the future despite the fact there seems to be fewer and fewer students interested in this time period. It astounds me that there are actually complete CRM excavated assemblages from Hi-Lo and even fluted point sites sitting out there and yet, a disproportionate few want to research them in detail for theses. I also worry that there are no unretired professional, research-based archaeologists working in southern Ontario in this time frame (or even, save James Connolly, in the Archaic). As noted, these more ephemeral early sites are more likely to be found or recognized in research projects or by specialist researchers than in CRM contexts.

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Re-discovering the Joe DeRyk #1 Site (AeHf-21)

Felipe Gonzalez-Macqueen and Christopher Ellis

Introduction

The presence of surface archaeological material gives archaeologists the first physical indication of archaeological potential below. This material provides a preliminary sample from which we can extract the content and context necessary to determine the cultural context/age estimate of a given site (Lewarch and O'Brien 1981). However, many environmental and anthropogenic sources can distort this picture. Relic hunting in particular—both present and past—have diminished the surface signature of many sites. While the implementation of government regulations has contributed to the decrease of such activity, it has been increasingly realized and demonstrated that the amount of such activity in the past is usually vastly underestimated (Ellis 2018; Fox 2018; Nolan et al. 2018). Notably, as collectors have tended to focus on collecting tools rather than debris in many cases they have converted many sites from substantial assemblages to the simple lithic scatters with few or no diagnostics, scatters that dominate the Ontario site landscape (Dunlop 2018; Shott 2017, 2018:3). Complicating matters is the fact that single pass surveys, or essentially a single surface examination, is often how archaeologists examine unreported sites and these also tend to underestimate, sometimes markedly if combined with collector activity (e.g., Nolan et al. 2018), what is actually, or was, present at a site.

We document the effects of such factors by focussing here on an example from the George Connoy collection housed at the University of Western Ontario (see Ellis 2018): the Joe DeRyk (sometimes referred to as DeRyck) #1 site (AeHf-21) located south of Aylmer, Ontario. Besides putting information about this site into the published record, this example also serves to highlight that a significant amount of documented archaeological material collected by enthusiasts prior to the introduction of these regulations. Such material currently sits unanalyzed and unknown in various repositories that would be of great assistance in the design and execution of CRM and other archaeological investigations. They add further impetus to important recent attempts to integrate potential "site leads" (Josh Dent: personal communication) or perhaps better phrased in our context as we are dealing with an already recorded site, "additional site information," in Ontario's centralized Ministry record keeping data base. DeRyk (AeHf-21) itself comes off as no more than a lithic scatter in the Ministry database but the surface collections obtained over many years prior to the site being recorded reveal a large multi-component settlement including a probable Iroquoian village.

Background

George Connoy was an archaeology enthusiast who collected surface materials around London and south to Lake Erie, notably in Elgin county (Ellis 2018). However, some material in the collections is from even farther afield including artifacts from the Roebuck and probably the Maynard-McKeown St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites in eastern Ontario. Later recruited by Bill Fox into the ACOP (Archaeological Conservation Officer) program, Connoy began to conduct more formal archeological surveys and produce detailed licence reports for such projects. After Connoy's passing in 1990, his extensive collection was partially picked apart by relic hunters but the bulk of the collection, in an effort facilitated by Paul Lennox, was donated to the University of Western Ontario. After only preliminary sorting, the collection was stored for future documentation/research when time was available (Ellis 2018). Sadly, due to simply a lack of resources and time, it was not until Ellis' retirement that these boxes were once again "unearthed" in an effort to update the storage conditions and document and organize them in more detail. During the course of 2017–2018, it was our task to create digital records for the entire collection to preserve as much information as possible and to rebag and sort the collections to more modern standards.

The DeRyk site was originally recorded in the ministry database in 1980 by archaeologist Dana Poulton (1982) who received information about its location from George himself and visited the site once based upon on-line Ministry records. These records indicate six lithic pieces and fire-cracked rock were found at the site, although it was noted that Connoy was aware of multiple projectile points from the location recovered by him as well as other collectors. Nothing else has been reported about the site since that time.

During the cataloguing process, Gonzalez-Macqueen stumbled into an ever increasing number of bags associated with the DeRyk site collected by George Connoy some time prior to 1970. As described below, eventually two banker's boxes full of material had been identified, sorted and cataloged from this site.

The Collection

The surface evidence collected amounts to 1,666 artifacts, of which 18 artifacts (1%) represent historic-period artifacts and ecofacts (e.g., modern farm animal remains). The remaining 1,647 artifacts (99%) consist of a variety of lithic, ceramic, and faunal remains. One human cranial fragment was identified and immediately set aside for repatriation efforts. The general breakdown of pre-contact artifacts is shown on Table 1.

Table 1: Lithic and Ceramic Artifacts from Joe DeRyk #1 (AeHf-21) Site.

Lithic Artifacts			***Ceramic Artifacts***		
Type	**Quantity**	**Percentage**	**Type**	**Quantity**	**Percentage**
Flaking Debris	200	12.14	**Body**	660	40.05
Cores	6	0.36	**Neck**	95	5.76
Projectile Points	73	4.43	**Rim**	85	5.16
Preforms/Bifaces	105	6.38	**Shoulders**	8	0.49
Scrapers	43	2.61	**Pipe Bowls**	11	0.67
Drills	34	2.06	**Unknown Vessel Segment**	18	0.97
Strike-a-Light	3	0.18	**Pipe Stems**	7	0.42
Denticulate	1	0.06	**Lug Handle?**	1	0.06
Ground and Rough Stone	23	1.40			
Fire-Cracked Rock	11	0.67			
Total	**499**	**30.28**	**Total**	**883**	**53.58**

*Faunal material (265 artifacts, 16% of the overall assemblage) are not listed.

Flaked Stone Lithics

A cursory examination of lithic artifacts reveals that a significant portion of the collection consists of flakes, debris, and cores material amounting to 206 artifacts (12.5%). This debitage consists of everything from cores and primary flakes down to smaller sized finishing/retouch flakes. Formal tools and preforms account for 62% of the flaked stone as a whole and include a substantial number of points, biface/preforms and unifaces such as scrapers and a surprising number of "drills" (Table 1). In sum, as is characteristic of most collectors' assemblages, tools and preforms dominate despite the fact flaking debris is undoubtedly more common as is the case on almost all sites. The majority of chert identified in the assemblage is Onondaga (42%), while Selkirk (5.73%), Kettle Point (0.82%), Upper Mercer (0.41%), and Flint Ridge (0.21%) sources were minimally observed.

The point forms recovered (Figure 1) suggest occupation on and off from Early Archaic (two Kirk Corner-Notched cluster points) to Late Woodland times at Joe DeRyk. Notably recovered were points of the Glen Meyer type with spurred base (Glen Meyer Tanged Triangular; Figure 1d-e). Amongst the unifaces are several stemmed (n=13) and/or bifacial end scrapers also characteristic of Early Ontario Iroquoian Glen Meyer sites (e.g., J. Wright 1966:34).

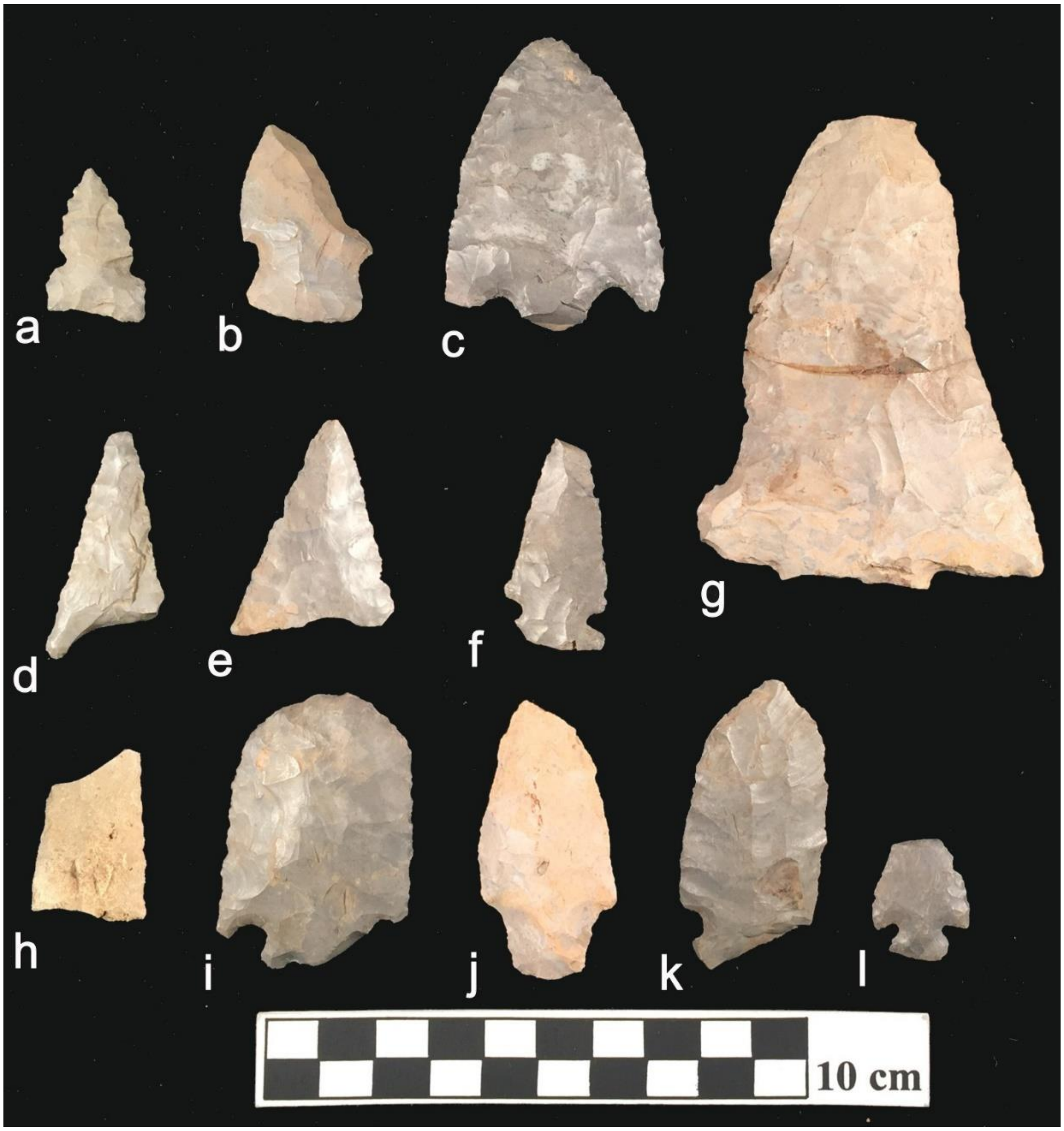

Figure 1: Stone Points. a: Port Maitland Point (JR-137); b: expanding stemmed (Innes?) point (JR-152); c: corner-notched (Snyders Middle Woodland?) point (JR-287); d-e: Late Woodland Glen Meyer Spurred points (JR-406, JR-613); f: Early Woodland Meadowood point (JR-604); g: Genesee point (JR-290);h: Late Woodland triangular point (JR-406) i: Brewerton Corner-Notched (?) end scraper or bunt (JR-622); j: Adena/Kramer-like point (JR-609); k: Otter Creek (?) point l: Crawford Knoll or possibly small Late Woodland corner-notched point (JR-672).

Ground Stone

A total of 23 ground and rough stone artifacts have been identified in the collection (Figure 2). These include eight hammerstones, four anvils, four adzes, four axes, one pitted stone, one chisel, and one chopper.

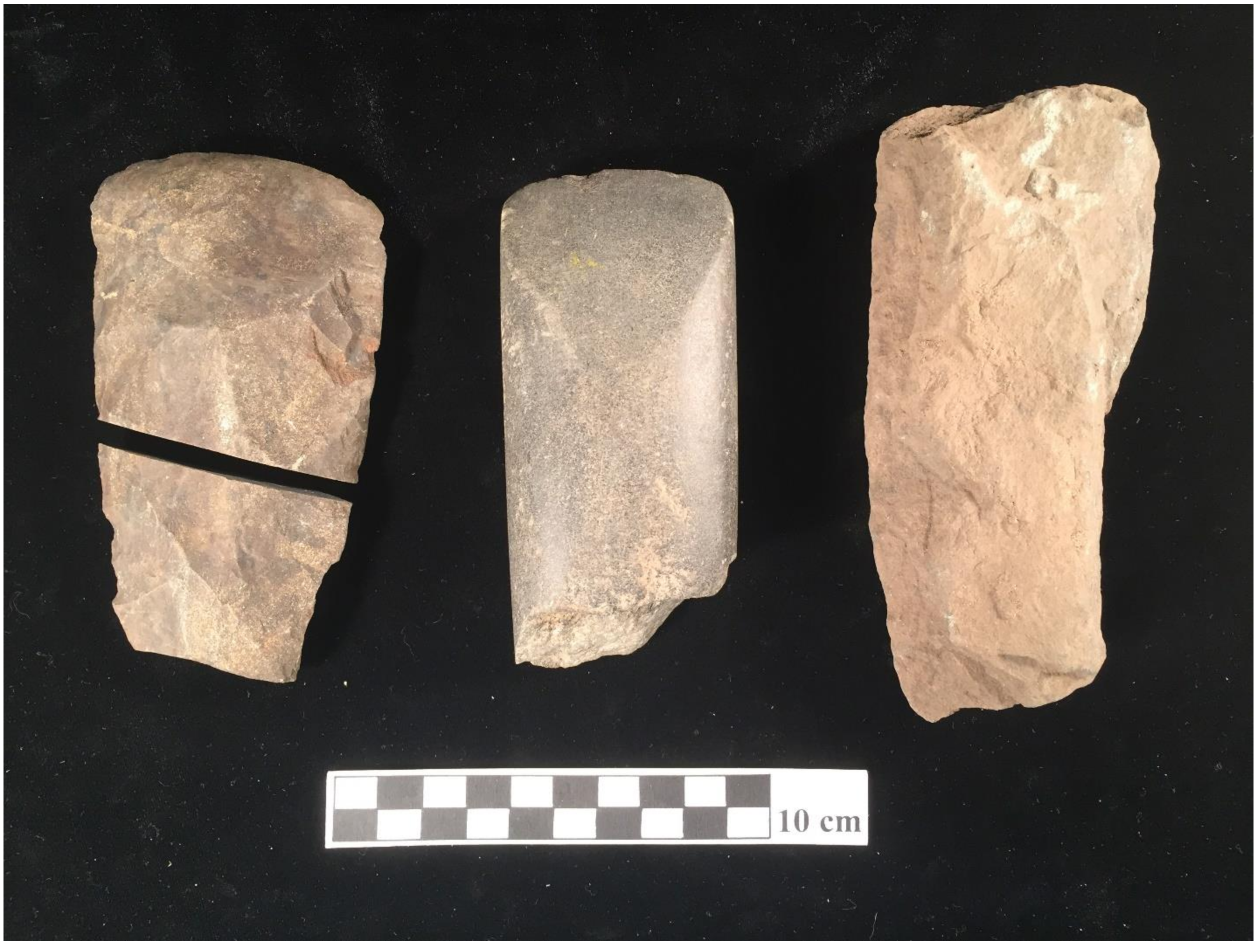

Figure 2: Ground and Rough Stone Artifacts. Left to right: axe poll (JR-178) and bit (JR-179); groundstone adze (JR-735); biface/chopper (JR- 94).

Ceramics

Ceramic vessel fragments recovered from the DeRyk site include 858 sherds and these include a sizeable sample of rims (n=85) of which 9 have castellations (Table 1; Figure 3). Vessels are predominantly collarless with a few vessels having thickened or collared rims. The most frequent style of decorative elements along mainly rims, but occasionally shoulder or necks sherds, are horizontals, obliques and combinations thereof with examples of classic types such as Iroquois Linear and Ontario Horizontal represented. Aside from simple incising or stamping other decorative treatments identified in our sample include cord-wrapped stick impressions, some exterior punctuation and push-pull horizontals. Interior punctates and resulting exterior bosses are found on only one sherd. On two sherds fingernail impressions were also identified in our sample.

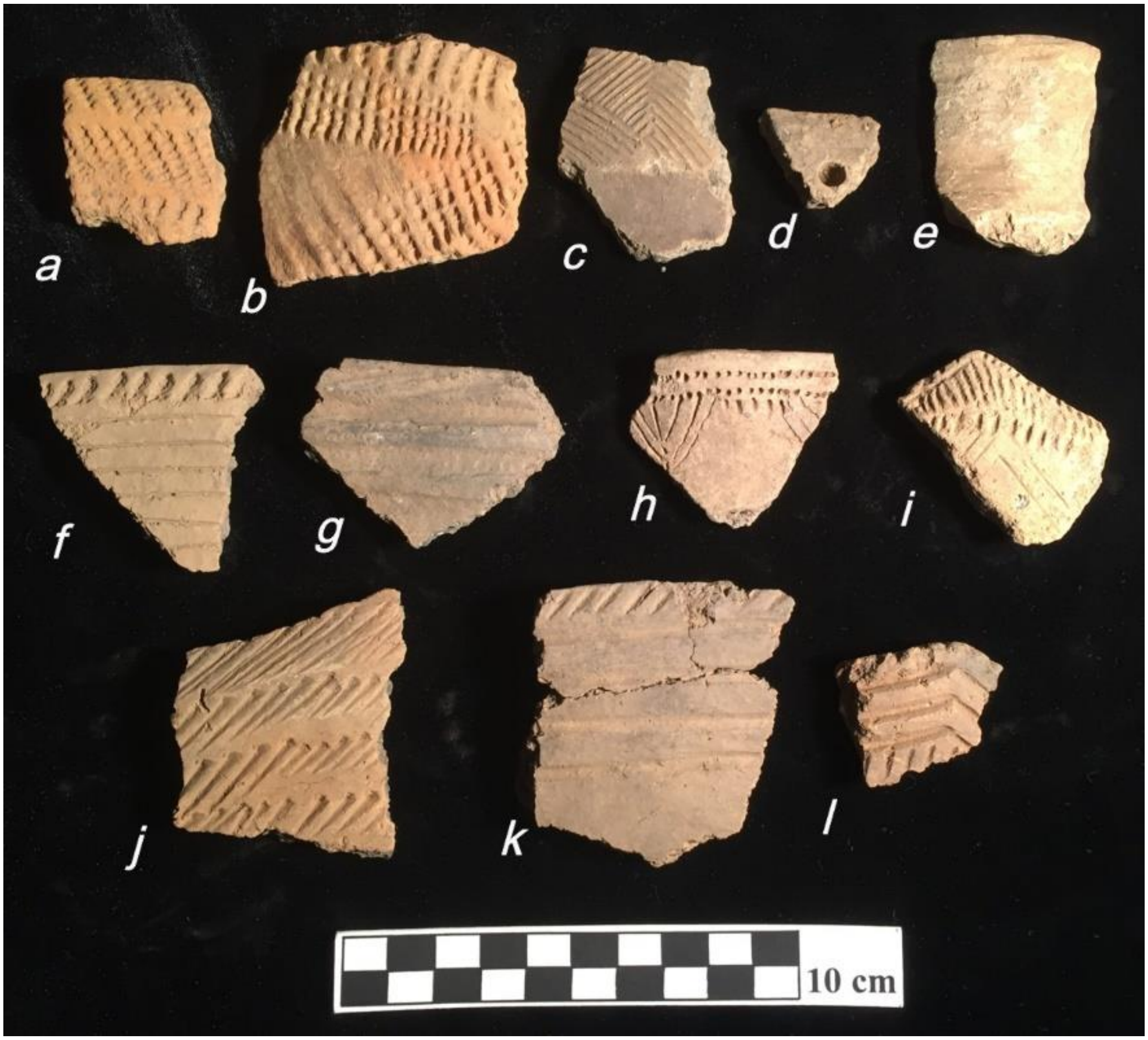

Figure 3: Ceramic Rim Sherds. a: rim sherd with rows of cord-wrapped stick obliques (JR-112); b:, lower rim/neck sherd with dentate stamping (JR-114); c) shoulder sherd with complex neck decoration (JR-116); d) rim sherd with repair(?) hole (JR-120); e: juvenile ceramic rim sherd (JR-125). f: collarless rim sherd with oblique cord-wrapped stick above incised horizontals (JR-231); g: thickened rim sherd with external horizontals (JR-276); h: collarless rim sherd with punctate and incised chevron decoration (JR-289); i) rim sherd with castellation (JR-295); j: collarless rim sherd with rows of obliques on collar and lip and castellation (JR-461); k: collarless rim sherd with exterior obliques above horizontals and interior obliques (JR-775); collarless rim sherd with castellation and horizontals above obliques (JR-773).

Half of the body sherds identified are plain, followed by often somewhat smoothed over ribbed paddle (20%) and only rarely cord malleated/roughened surfaces (4%). There is no check stamping and scarification is present on only one sherd. As a whole, the number of sherds and their nature (see Dodd et al. 1990; Warrick 2000; Williamson 1990; J. Wright 1966) suggest a substantial, later dating Glen Meyer, Early Ontario Iroquoian,[3] village occupation but the odd sherd suggests other, more ephemeral later components may be present.

Eighteen pipe fragments were identified of which eleven are bowl fragments and seven are pipe stems. This total is a substantial one for a surface collection when compared to reported extensively excavated Glen Meyer villages where only 2 to 3 times as many pipes and fragments are reported (e.g. Noble 1975; M. Wright 1978). Such evidence again strongly suggests an actual village is present at the Joe DeRyk site. The pipe bowls include four with horizontal decorations, two with punctates, and one with cord-wrapped stick decoration (Figure 4).

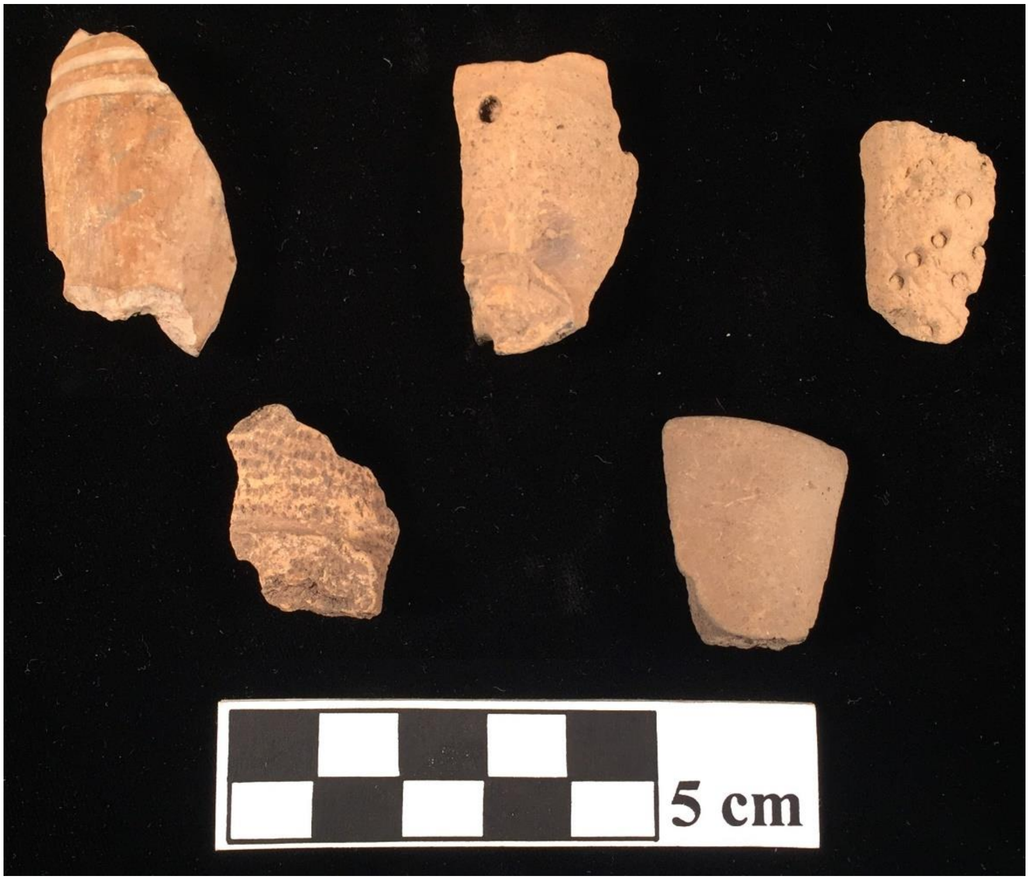

Figure 4: Ceramic Pipe Fragments. Upper Row, left to right: pipe bowl fragment with incised horizontals (JR-176); pipe bowl fragment with punctate (jr-321); pipe bowl fragment with circular punctates (JR-326). Lower Row, left to right: pipe bowl fragment with elaborate cord-wrapped stick decoration (JR-327), and plain pipe bow fragment (JR-328).

Spatial Distributions

George Connoy not only kept materials but also sketched the locations of various features on the landscape. His sketches of the site area depict the location of four plough truncated cultural pit features and relative distances to other modern buildings such as hydro poles, a grain silo and a historic house (e.g., Figure 5). Upon observation of satellite imagery of the area we can confirm that, with the exception of hydro poles, these structures are no longer standing. However, based on his descriptions, a second smaller pre-contact site sits on the opposite side of the road to the east. Sixty-six artifacts from this second site have been catalogued but are not reported here.

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[3] In Ellis (2018:10), this site was erroneously referred to as a Middleport component.

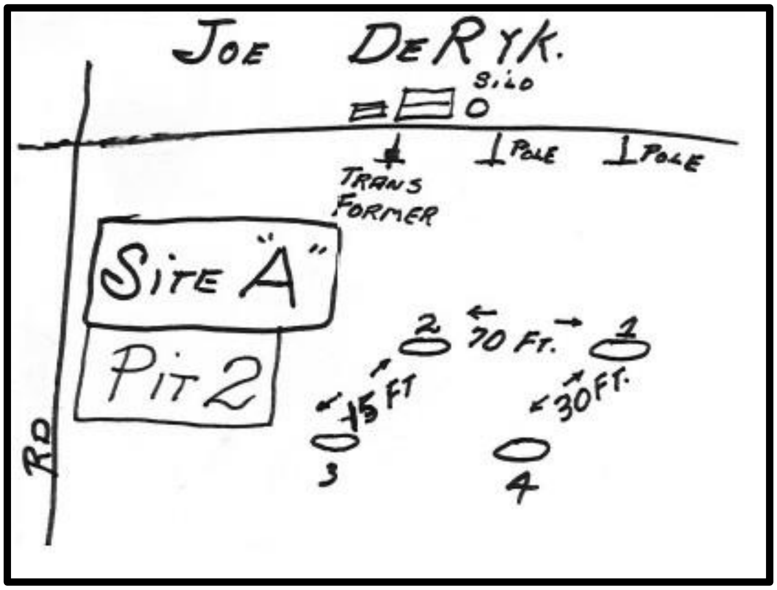

Figure 5: Example of Sketch of Site Location by George Connoy showing location of plough truncated pits.

Conclusions

The evidence presented above highlights the contrast between what was recovered when the site was examined and recorded by Dana Poulton and what the Connoy collection suggests is/was present at the site. Moreover, according to George Connoy's records, other individuals had collected the site and had substantial collection of artifacts such as points. It shows the dichotomy between the ministry records and past surface collections, and suggests how intensive surface collection -- over the course of several decades -- could have erased much of the surface evidence and obscured the presence of site AeHf-21. However, thanks to George Connoy's record-keeping efforts, we have been able to provide further context to this multi-component site and also, given the size and nature of the assemblage, provide good evidence for the presence of an Early Ontario Iroquoian village at the location. While this site represents an example of the important information contained within the Connoy collection, this example is just one of over a hundred site collections amassed by George housed in Western's Anthropology Department. Several of these are Iroquoian villages and have already proven their use in tracking down other, previously unreported, villages or augmented existing collections (e.g., Keron 2018).

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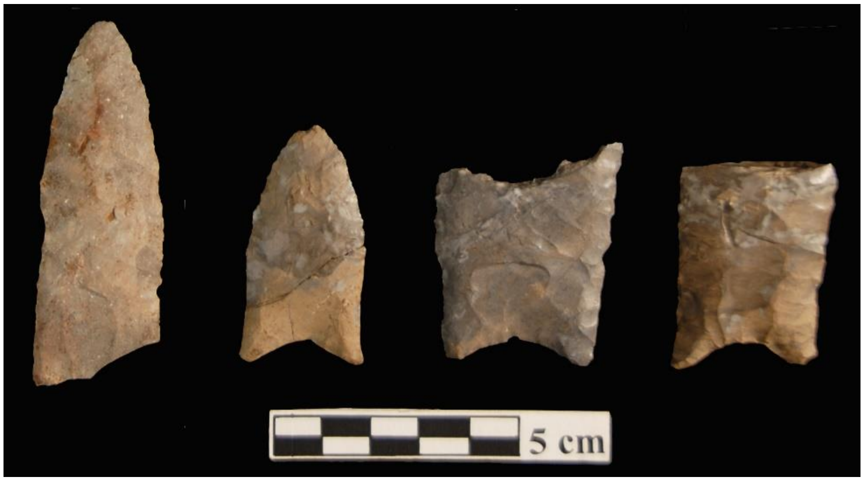

Bonus Photo of Fluted Points from the Rogers Site, Ontario